

Miss.

June 12, 1963

[REDACTED] Esq.
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

Dear Mr. [REDACTED]

It was very kind to write me at such length. I agree with almost all of your comments. It was too bad that the pressure of my responsibilities prevented my going to Gatlinburg.

Very truly yours,

BURKE MARSHALL
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

CHATTANOOGA 2, TENNESSEE

May 28, 1963

The Honorable Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Justice Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

Thinking of our Gatlinburg meeting of Tuesday, June 4, and being concerned by the events of recent weeks, I sat down Sunday, May 19, and attempted to clarify my own thinking with regard to a solution to the dilemma in which we find ourselves. Here are my thoughts:

The events of April and May of 1963 in the continuing tension between the Negro and the white in the United States as symbolized to an extent by the affairs in Birmingham, Alabama, would seem to cry out for careful thought and analysis by persons of goodwill in positions of leadership of varying degrees all across the land. The vigorous push of the Negro race will continue. The resistance of the white race will also continue. Both facts must be admitted and be remembered as some acceptable limitations upon the battleground of continuing conflicting tensions is outlined and agreed upon by the protagonists.

By now certain facts or principles have evolved and are a part of the framework in which we work. That some may devoutly wish that such facts did not exist or could be changed overnight in some magical way is irrelevant. We are not dealing with wishes. We must deal with facts.

The Negro has been mistreated in the past and is being mistreated today. (The Negro would be wise to remember that his race has not had a monopoly upon being mistreated.) The Negro has made progress at a more rapid pace in the United States than in any other country when we consider the great numbers of Negroes in the United States.

The level of educational opportunity for Negroes is today greater in the U. S. than in any other country in the world. This statement is made

*Dear Mr. WFO:
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taking the Negro race in any country as a whole where the Negro race is as large a portion of the total population as it is in the United States. (This is not to imply that the quality of educational opportunity is or approaches what it should be. It should be remembered that there are serious deficiencies in many classrooms all over the country-classrooms often populated entirely by white children.)

The barriers to members of the Negro race existing in many sections of the country are gradually being broken down or removed or partially removed. Buses have been desegregated, as well as public libraries, boards of YMCA's, civic boards of directors, hotels, public eating places, church dining rooms, church regional assemblies, camps, etc. (This is not to imply that this process has been completed nor even that it has moved ahead as quickly as it might have, but to record the fact that the trend has commenced and is continuing and is in the right direction.)

The qualifying statements in parentheses are included because of repeated personal experiences where qualified statements have been made by the writer to persons who have responded by questioning the degree, thus missing the salient point of the comment, that is, that there is a trend and it is in the right direction.

The Negro could not have made the progress he has made without the support and assistance of many members of the white race. The motivations for this support and assistance have been varied. Another substantial segment of the white race has acquiesced in the progress of the Negro. Here again the motives have been varied. In addition the degree of progress would not have been possible without such acquiescence.

This brings me to pose a basic assumption for the consideration of the Negro race and more particularly the leadership of the Negro race. The progress of the Negro race in this country to date could not have taken place as rapidly and as extensively without the support, assistance, and acquiescence of a major portion of the white race.

It would seem to follow logically that if the Negro is to continue and accelerate the rate of his progress, the continued and strengthened support, assistance and acquiescence of a broadening segment of the white race is of the essence.

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Of the many motivations that have caused members of the white race to extend support, assistance or acquiescence to the cause of Negro progress, the commitment to the preservation of law and order by many sincere individuals must be given a spot of prominence. This has certainly been true in the South in school desegregation. Again there is no inference that such motivation has alone produced the support.

Birmingham is a landmark for the reason that the law and order facet has been obscured. At the moment there is no issue of open defiance of a decision of a Federal District Court with regard to school desegregation. The United States Supreme Court has not yet ruled upon the constitutionality of the right of a proprietor of an eating place to refuse to serve persons whom he may decide to refuse service for his own reasons. If the reason why downtown facilities in Birmingham have not been desegregated is because of an ordinance of the city, there are appropriate legal procedures for deciding the validity of such reasoning. Force applied through normal legal procedures is understandable and accepted. Force applied via mass demonstrations is extra-legal and always contains the genesis of force applied and implemented by the mob.

There is a broadly felt impression that Birmingham means that the Negro has departed from his long reliance upon the law as an instrument of progress - that the Negro is impatient and will cooperate to apply force in most any form in order to hasten the achievement of the goals of the Negro. While perhaps understandable, the Negro in Birmingham has excused his use of violence and mob power by explaining that he is fighting fire with fire - that brute force was utilized by the police and therefore such exonerated the Negro in countering with the force of the mob.

It would be well to recall and consider that the acquiescence of many white people in the South was based upon fear of the mob - a white mob. They threw their support to the side of law and order after overcoming their traditions and deep emotions. Will acquiescence so developed and nurtured continue to govern the actions and emotions of men if they see the Negro using the demonstration technique - the incipient mob - as their principal tool? If brute force or the threat of such force becomes the accepted technique, what will happen to the motivation for acquiescence? Is not the Negro risking the loss of the large reservoir of acquiescence in exchange for intensified resistance narrowly and barely held in check? Will the impatience and lack of understanding of the Negro cause his race to discard a major support for his proven progress?

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Is it not true that goals achieved solely through force are maintained only by force or the readiness of force to be once again applied? Has force ever accomplished any lasting change or alteration in human behavior?

It would seem to me that the eventual goal of the Negro is the same goal as that for every human being - being accepted for what he is and what he can be without any penalties for factors over which he has no control. Such an acceptance is an intensely individual matter and is freely and voluntarily given. It cannot be purchased. It can be demanded but the demand will never alone produce the acceptance. Force can have no part in the achievement of this goal. Perhaps the Negro leadership might guide the Negro people to an evaluation of the goals of the Negro race. Only when the goal has been clearly delineated will it be possible to design and structure a program that will in time bring us to the goal - a goal not only for the Negro race but for all of mankind - and a goal that man throughout his history has striven to accomplish - a goal that is important as a goal even though attainment always seems in the distance - but a goal that has guided man upwards for centuries.

You and I share an equal desire for a workable solution. The national interest demands such a solution. It is our responsibility to push vigorously to the point where we understand the long range aspects of the problem of minorities.

I am looking forward to our day in Gatlinburg. I would hope that another crisis does not develop that would prevent you from attending.

With kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

Form No. CVR-17
(Ed. 6-22-61) Civil Rights Division

- () Assistant Attorney General
 - () First Assistant
 - () Second Assistant
 - () Chief, Trial Staff
 - () Mr. _____
- () Chief, General Litigation Section
 - () Deputy Chief, Gen. Litigation Sec.
 - () Head, Const. Rights Unit
 - () Mr. _____
 - () Head, Federal Custody Unit
 - () Mr. _____
- () Chief, Appeals & Research Section
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- () Chief, Voting & Election Section
 - () Mr. _____
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Misc.

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MEMORANDUM

FBI

March 12, 1963

THE PRESIDENT'S TAX PROPOSALS
(Talking Points)

I Background on Tax Cuts and Reform to Stimulate Economic Growth

- (a) The central objective of the President's tax measure is to accelerate economic growth. (The output of goods and services in the United States has increased only 2.7 percent annually from 1955 to the present, compared with 4, 5 and 6 percent in Western Europe, a 4 percent growth in the U. S. in the 1945-55 period, and a long term record of 3 percent.) A higher rate of growth would provide more jobs, higher standards of living, increased profits for business, a larger base on which to rest the burdens of essentials such as defense, and better utilization of the Nation's productive plant for the benefit of all Americans.
- (b) An across-the-board tax reduction for individuals and corporations is the most effective way to stimulate the economy because:
- * Consumer expenditures would be increased, especially among lower income groups.
 - * Increased spending by individuals would absorb existing excess industrial capacity and stimulate higher levels of business investment.
 - * Incentives to effort, initiative, risk-taking, and investment would expand.

II Tax Reform and Tax Reduction are Interdependent Parts of an Integrated Program

- (a) The net effect of reform is to increase tax yield. Without such additional revenue, rate reduction would have to be commensurately lower, and therefore below the level required for maximum economic stimulation.

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II Tax Reform and Tax Reduction are Interdependent Parts of an Integrated Program

- (a) The net effect of reform is to increase tax yield. Without such additional revenue, rate reduction would have to be commensurately lower, and therefore below the level required for maximum economic stimulation.

- (b) Without tax rate reduction, especially in the upper brackets, tax reform would be difficult or impossible. The reason: many special provisions of the tax law were designed to offset the high tax rates; therefore, the argument for eliminating the special provisions rests in large part on reducing top bracket rates.
- (c) Simultaneous reduction and reform should result in all Americans sharing more fairly the output of a larger and vigorously growing economy.

**III Tax Reform Provisions form an Integrated Proposal,
Even Though They Must be Considered in Conjunction
with Rate Reduction**

- (a) Many reforms seek to remove unjustified special privileges, but others are designed to lighten specific hardships borne by the aged and low income families. Eliminating these special privileges will provide tax revenue that will make it possible to eliminate the hardships.

IV Rate Reductions

- (a) Nearly every taxpayer would pay lower taxes under the President's proposal. Present individual rates, which range from 20 percent to 91 percent, would be cut to 14 percent for the lowest bracket to 65 percent for the highest, with intermediate rates pulled down by 20 percent or more.
- (b) These reductions recognize that economic growth cannot rest alone on either increased consumer spending or increased incentives and savings for investment. Both are essential: consumer demand to take up the output of present and future capacity; and investment incentives to stimulate the economy toward a higher level of capital formation, efficiency, and growth.

- (c) Timing of rate reductions, and impact of reform measures. The first cut -- \$3 billion -- would come in 1963. It would be followed in 1964 by \$6.5 billion, and in 1965 by \$4.1 billion, or a total of \$13.6 billion in 1965 and in the years that follow. However, offsetting tax reforms would reduce the net revenue cut in 1965 to \$8.8 billion. These figures do not take into account increased revenue resulting from greater economic activity; it is expected that the "feedback" will follow previous experience and result, after a few years, in revenues higher than those which would be produced under the old rates.

V Structural Reforms for Individual Taxes Fall Into Two General Categories

- (a) Those intended primarily to relieve individual hardship and encourage economic growth. (There are seven of these reforms, of which the first five lose revenue and the last two have a negligible effect.)
- (1) Allow minimum standard deduction of \$300 for an individual, \$400 for a couple, and \$100 for each dependent. A married couple with four children earning \$4,000 would double their standard deduction -- from \$400 to \$800 -- under the new provision.
 - (2) Liberalize the child care deduction. Today, working mothers can deduct the cost of child care up to a maximum of \$600, provided she and her husband earn no more than \$4,500. The proposed law would increase the maximum deduction to \$1,000 for three children and the income level to \$7,000, while the age of eligible children would be increased by one year to 12.

- (3) Provide a \$300 tax credit for taxpayers over 65. This would replace the complicated retirement income credit and the double exemption for those over 65.
 - (4) Allow a taxpayer to deduct the cost of moving to another locale for employment purposes.
 - (5) Permit taxpayers with widely fluctuating incomes (such as farmers and authors) to average their incomes over several years to avoid being taxed unfairly in years of unusually high income.
 - (6) Equalize tax treatment of donations to all publicly-supported charities.
 - (7) Revise and simplify medical expense deduction. This provision would replace the present 3 percent floor for medical expenses and 1 percent for drugs with a 4 percent floor for both.
- (b) Reforms to broaden the tax base and to foster greater tax equity, include:
- (1) A 5 percent floor under itemized deductions. This would be 5 percent of adjusted gross income, which would be subtracted from total eligible deductions. Taxpayers taking the standard deduction would not be affected; those who itemize would benefit from an average tax reduction of 14 percent, after taking the impact of the floor into account.
 - (2) A 4 percent floor under casualty losses. The deduction for such losses would be limited to amounts in excess of 4 percent of adjusted gross income.

- (3) Repeal the unlimited allowance for charitable contributions. Today, if charitable contributions, coupled with any Federal income taxes paid, exceed 90 percent of taxable income for eight out of ten years, they can be deducted without limit. This law is a device used by a few extremely wealthy taxpayers to avoid all income taxes.
- (4) Repeal the exclusion of sick pay from taxable income. Present law allows the taxpayer to deduct from taxable income sick pay up to \$100 a week, under certain circumstances. This cannot be justified in view of the medical expense deductions in the law.
- (5) Repeal the exclusion from tax of premiums to provide coverage of more than \$5,000 under group term insurance. This would result in treating employer-financed group term life insurance more nearly the same as other types of life insurance furnished by employers.
- (6) Repeal dividend credit and exclusion. Present law excludes the first \$50 of dividend income from taxation and allows a tax credit equal to 4 percent on all other dividend income. This provision, which largely benefits upper-income taxpayers, has not achieved the purpose for which it was created, namely to stimulate investment.
- (7) Revise the taxation of income to individuals from natural resources industries. This proposal would require taxpayers to take into account prior expensed exploration and development costs in excess of gross income in computing depletion allowances on mineral properties.

VI Structural Reforms Affecting Corporations Include:

- (a) Machinery and equipment for research and development would be treated as current expense instead of being written off over the life of the items. (Revenues would be reduced.)
- (b) Regulations on personal holding companies would be tightened so that high-bracket taxpayers could not use this device to lower their taxes. (Revenues would go up.)
- (c) Revision of the taxation for natural resources industries. The natural resources provision is a four-point proposal designed to bring the taxation of natural resources industries, such as oil and natural gas, more in line with the treatment accorded other industries. (Revenues would increase.)

VII Tax Treatment of Capital Gains and Losses for Both Individuals and Corporations

- (a) Reduction of percent of capital gain subject to tax, and extending the required holding period. For individuals, the portion of income included would be lowered from 50 to 30 percent and the holding time for eligibility as a capital gain would be extended from six months to a year. The corporate capital gain rate would be cut from 25 to 22 percent. (A revenue loss.)
- (b) Indefinite carryover of capital losses. The present five-year limitation on carryover of capital losses would be lifted completely. (A revenue loss.)
- (c) Tax net capital gains accrued at time of death or gift. The new law would tax capital gains that are not taxable today, but would exempt those such as the gain on the value of a house. (A revenue gain.)

- (d) Change the definition of capital gains. Treating certain forms of income as capital gains would be permitted only when the transactions merit it; abuses such as the existing real estate tax shelter and other capital gain devices would be abolished. (A revenue gain.)

The effect of the tax cuts and reforms would tend to make individuals and corporations reach their decisions on market factors and sound business judgment, rather than on the tax consequences. The program offers to virtually every American and every segment of the economy, heightened incentives and new opportunities, in fact all the benefits of an economy free to move and thrive on its own inherent power.

Misc.

14 June 1963


New Orleans 12, Louisiana

Dear Mr. 

This is to acknowledge receipt of
your letter of June 10, together with the enclosure.

The Attorney General and I both
appreciate your taking the time to write the
Department. The views and suggestions expressed
in your letter have been noted, and we will keep
your letter on file.

Very truly yours,

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

TELEPHONE

EXTENSION

June 10 1963

PERSONAL ATTENTION
PLEASE

AIR MAIL

Honorable Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I shall be most grateful if you can find time to look over the annexed overlong but dealing with a critical problem letter, and, if possible, get the Attorney General to read it.

While it is written voluntarily, it is based upon a lifetime of being a Southerner and more than thirty years as a trial lawyer in the South, and contains facts and observations that are unavailable to anyone holding a high public office, and perhaps unobtainable even from a United States Attorney who is a native Southerner, by reason of the urge, often unconscious, to tell our Superiors what they want to hear. (And I am not referring to any particular U. S. Attorney; at the moment I cannot even remember who holds that office in New Orleans at this time.)

Yours very truly,

RECEIVED

JUN 12 1963

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

TELEPHONE

NEW ORLEANS 11, LOUISIANA

June 10 1963

EXTENSIONS
**PERSONAL ATTENTION,
PLEASE**

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney-General of the United States
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Attorney-General:

As a 60 year old trial lawyer, with more than 30 years experience in the dangerous and hardhitting arena where the law is spawned, dedicated to my profession and practical to a fault (so dedicated and practical, indeed, that I find myself too often approaching a State judge in a mental state which might be described as one that warns me to furnish His Honor only with "my name, rank, and serial number"), All of which is said by way of assuring you that it is not my custom to write to Public Officials who are unknown to me personally. This letter is an exception, indeed a very rare exception-- and is motivated, perhaps, by an AP story from Washington which appeared locally in our only morning newspaper, the TIMES PICAYUNE of yesterday, June 9, under a headline on page 16, section one, reading in bold black type "RACIAL DANGER POINT NEAR-- RFK" coinciding with the orders of my personal physician to keep away from all courts and to cease all activities having to do with the law, at least until October 1.

Of course I know that you receive stacks of letters every day, mostly, I am sure, either criticizing you or extolling your virtues for your part in the present racial unrest, which, as you say (according to the AP story) constitute a "potentially****explosive" situation". This letter falls in neither category. I, too, am greatly disturbed as what might well turn into a dangerous wave of terror continues to build across our land. What I hope to do in this letter is to offer some sound and constructive suggestions, based upon long and intimate experience and association of a type which would be almost impossible for you or any

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other person holding an important official position to know about or to understand. For that reason, and the admitted danger which a racial explosion would present to our country, already sorely beset by a hostile world, I beg that you take the few minutes necessary to read this letter.

Before going further, however, you are entitled to know the facts which form the foundation from which I speak, or such of them as come to mind at this moment:

1. I am a "white" lawyer, born and reared in the south, and imbued with its traditions.
 2. I do not now and never have belonged to nor given encouragement to any of the radical or "fringe" groups of which we hear so much today, and which might be described, after the manner of the great Winston Churchill, by saying of them that never have so few made so much noise and annoyed so many as do these "Lunatic Fringers" of today.
 3. Nothing in this letter is intended, nor to be understood, directly, indirectly, or by implication, as making a request of you of any kind whatsoever. It is not within your power as Attorney General of the United States to grant to me any favors or bestow upon me any reward. This I emphasize as an indication of my sincerity and good faith. And I sincerely believe that the independent trial lawyer partakes of more of our traditional American freedom than does any other citizen of our land. My years at Tulane Law School, which I attended six days a week for three years, while working seven nights each week for a railroad company to support my wife and two children was not done in contemplation of merely changing one "boss" for another. (Incidentally, despite the hardship involved, I emerged from Tulane Law School as the No. 1 graduate and the winner of every prize and scholarship offered, a scholastic record never equaled there before nor since, and this despite the fact that my entire education before entering Tulane Law School consisted of some three or four months in grade school, the highest grade
- More

achieved being the sixth, which I left in mid-semester; I never attended High School nor College prior to going to law school, although I hold a Ph. B. from Loyola of the South, earned some years subsequent to attending Tulane Law School. All of which is said, not boastingly--for such abilities as we do or do not possess are bestowed upon us or withheld from us by God, and are completely beyond our control, hence boasting or bemoaning would be logically absurd---but stated as simple facts, indicative, I hope, that I do have the intellectual ability to know what I presume to advise you about)

4. I am not a "joiner"; hence the memberships that I hold are professional and religious only, to-wit: Religious: Grace Church (Anglican Catholic) (More commonly known as Episcopal) in New Orleans; Professional: American Bar Association, ABA Section on International Law, Louisiana State Bar Association, New Orleans Criminal Courts Bar Association, and one of two permanent Delegates from the United States and General Counsel of the Caribbean Division of La Confederación Interamericana de Defensa del Continente, a group of professional, clerical, military and business men from every nation in the Hemisphere, of which Fleet Admiral Carlos Penna Botto of Brazil is the President.

5. I have kept out of the current racial crisis, since I consider it to be a Constitutional matter, and under the oath which I took when I was admitted to the Bar (La. and Miss.) I am bound to uphold and support the Constitution and Laws of the United States, none of which provide for distinctions or different treatment of individuals based upon racial differences.

6. I am the only white lawyer, to the best of my knowledge, in private practice in any large southern city who has a Negro Secretary, one who was employed for the very simple reason that I needed a Secretary in August of last year, one of my good clients, a Negro Realtor, knew about it, had a friend whose daughter was a competent Secretary and looking

More

for a job, he sent her to me, I gave her some tests, she proved competent, and got the job. I have made no secret of it, and she has apparently been fully accepted by my clients, since no "incident" of any kind has occurred during the 11 months she has been with me. Of course I must attribute a large percentage of this success to something which I have learned over the years in the non-segregated Islands of the Caribbean, that is, that the majority of people see "white" or "Negro" not by looking at the individual, but rather by mentally considering the position occupied by the individual. Thus it is that probably the majority of the people that come into my office, being accustomed to "seeing" only white Secretaries in the offices of white lawyers, and knowing that I am "white" simply "see" my Secretary as white. Be that as it may, Miss [REDACTED] a Negro, has been my Secretary since August 14, 1962, during which time there have not only been no "incidents" in my office, but she has been "accepted" without comment throughout the building where I have my office, and where I live next door with my wife, and which is the largest building in New Orleans, but she has also been "accepted" and served without comment in various restaurants in the vicinity of the building, simply because she was known to be my Secretary, and on one occasion she accompanied my wife to one of the large and "swank" Department stores, where she was immediately besieged by the sales personnel, who spent at least an hour having her try on hats, dresses and the like, although Negroes are not permitted to "try on" garments in such "plush" stores in New Orleans. And I hasten to add that none of this preferential treatment toward this Negro Secretary is caused by any "influence" or "pull" that I might have, for such I do not have, as is the case with all sincere trial lawyers, who always makes enemies of his lay opponents, win or lose, and, in case of a loss, quite often his own clients as well become his enemies. Such is an accepted occupational hazard.

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Rather, such unquestioned acceptance of [REDACTED] arises from the same principle, that is, the restaurant people who know her to be my Secretary, and the sales people who see her with my wife, simply "see" her as "white" by reason of the conditions existing at the moment they come in contact with her.

7. One final statement toward establishing my own credentials, a statement with which I feel certain you will agree. I have few connections in the small state of Massachusetts (although I have had occasion to visit Boston from time to time, usually accompanied by my wife, and since the first visit I have had to be very careful with her as to visiting Fine Art displays, since on that occasion we ran across an excellent portrait of a Boston Immortal, Copley by name, but my wife of 27 years took one look at the dear old boy and went into a spell of uncontrollable hysterics, much to our joint embarrassment; and even today the mere mention of Copley is likely to start her into hysterical laughter. Since we both have an appreciation of Art, and have spent hours in all of the usual places, such as the Louvre in Paris, her wild hysterics when viewing poor old Copley has us both rather non-plused). Nevertheless, at the beginning of World War II (and since) I had the greatest admiration for our Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Joseph Kennedy by name, a man that I never had the pleasure of meeting, but a man who staked his claim to greatness and secured it for all time by being the only American who possessed the courage to stand up and say no to one of the most powerful and persuasive Presidents in the history of our nation. And, I might add, a Newspaper man of New Bedford, [REDACTED] by name, a man with whom I have been very friendly at "long range" (we have never met personally) by reason of our mutual concern with Latin American Affairs, told me during the last campaign that he did know Ambassador Kennedy personally, had for him the greatest admiration and respect, and indicated that, in his opinion, the Ambassador would not

upon the judicial department, and a violation of the provisions of the Constitution. Perhaps they are over-sensitive about such matters, but you must remember that their grandfathers fought what was probably the most bitter and ferociously dangerous war in the history of mankind over just such ethereal matters. From the day of the first awakening of their memories they have been told of the horrors of that war, of the bitterness of defeat, and of the wanton punishment of the South after the Assassination of President Lincoln at the hands of a vindictive Congress. To the educated Southerner (comprising, in general, the professional and business class, and who maintain an very effective economic control over the radical "Pore White Trash" group) the sending of troops into a state is something entirely different than is the same act as viewed by the citizen of Massachusetts or Vermont.

For to the Constitution and tradition conscious Southern Gentleman, the sending in of troops constitutes (1) an unconstitutional infringement by the Executive upon the Judiciary, (2) infers in advance that they will not abide by the law, (3) reflects upon their agility as warriors, which statistics in any almanac will disclose to lead the entire nation in every war, and (4) constitutes a "quartering of troops" among them, in complete disregard of their feelings as humans. They also consider, and rightly so, I believe, the use of troops to be completely unnecessary. For, never forget, that under the traditions of the South, the fighting man, the soldier, is pursuing an honored profession, an outlook that is universal in the south, and differs completely from the views of the rest of the nation. In other words, the honest educated southerner believes that, by sending in Federal troops, he is being thoughtlessly "shoved around" and that his honor is being impugned, and he does not like it. Since he cannot do anything about it, he simply stands by and fails to take the action that would immediately put a stop to the uproar of the "Pore White

Trash" (for whom the educated Southerner has nothing but contempt--rating them much farther down the social scale than he does the Negro citizen---but over whom he exercises a firm control for the simple reason that the "Pore White Trash" are lazy and "trifling" and irresponsible; hence the educated southerner reluctantly assumes their support generation after generation, as part of the "White Man's Burden"--a condition that welfare relief has done little to lessen, since that class consider the welfare payments as only an extra bit of manna, which serves not a whit to lessen the burden of the citizen who has been seeing to their economic needs for generations past)

2. Let me emphasize again: The average Southerner is not concerned one one-hundredth as much about desegregation as he is about the useless and needless sending into his community of Federal Troops. And if you are inclined to frown upon my use of the words "needless" and "useless", please consider the matter for a moment with cold practicality: The Federal Judges who hand down the decisions are themselves Southerners, at least one of them usually being from the particular state where desegregation difficulties are expected. They know the people of their state and of the South. They are aware of the fierce devotion to duty and the intense pride of the Southerner as a soldier. To enforce their orders, all that is necessary is for them to appoint a few Deputy Marshalls, men residing in the locality where the trouble is expected, men who are proud of their traditions and their educations, and to specifically impose upon them the duty of seeing that the Court order is carried out. In the case of Oxford, for example, the appointment by the court of half a dozen special deputies with instructions to see that Meredith was admitted to the University and that he was not harmed, would have accomplished the matter quickly, quietly and without fanfare. Whether the special deputies were in agreement with the Court would have been of no concern. For southerners are

More

fanatics about performing any duty imposed upon them by proper authority. (The southerners who wield the actual power, that is; I am trying to avoid the use of the phrase "upper class" but it is difficult when discussing a potentially dangerous situation, and when we come face to face with the facts as they exist in the south, facts whether we like them or dislike them, to-wit, that there is in the south an educated, proud "upper class" or "ruling class" who are possessed of the power to bring about integration without the slightest fanfare--if they are understood and treated in a manner befitting their own pride and bravery, even arrogance)

Had this procedure been used at Oxford, not only would Meredith have been admitted without difficulty, but his safety thereafter would have been assured. For such Special Deputy Marshalls, selected by the Court from among the proper group, would not have had to depend upon force of arms to carry out the orders of the Court. Instead, they would have simply escorted Meredith in, saw him registered and in his dormitory--all accomplished without the slightest difficulty when the onlookers saw who the Marshalls were--and then quietly "passed the word" that Meredith was to be protected. All opposition would have then ended. Perhaps this is true in all localities, to a lesser extent, but it is universal in the south. It is based purely on "family" and not upon financial affluency or hope of reward. You are familiar with it in your own state--the "authority" of the Lowells, the Cabots, the Lodges--until displaced, to a large extent, by the Kennedy Family--and I am referring to the Kennedy family in all seriousness, and quite apart from high political office held by members of the Kennedy family, but rather the "acceptance" by the people of that family, thus giving it traditional "authority"--something that can be explained much better by the Sociologist than the lawyer, but the existence of which we must accept as a fact.

More

June 10, 1963, Honorable Robert F. Kennedy, the Attorney General, Page 10 of 10

For the length and rambling nature of this letter I am sorry, but I am sure that you will agree that no apology is in order if from it you may glean one single idea that will result in saving the life of one American, or make available to fight our external enemies just one more American soldier.

Finally, by way of proof of the thesis I have urged above, I cite the cases of the Arkansas National Guard at Little Rock and the Mississippi National Guard at Oxford, both imposed with the duty of controlling (and killing if necessary) their own fellow townsmen, in a cause which they, as individuals, heartily detested. In both cases they performed their assigned duties to the letter; nor can it be said that they did so because they were military men, for in actual fact they were not. They were no hardended and trained Military Paratroopers; they were "military men" only in name and by reason of uniforms issued to them. Their training consisted of a few hours once a week, at which sessions like as not the Commanding Officer would be driven to the Armory by a Private who was his superior in civilian life. They performed their duties because they were southerners, the majority of whom came from the "right" families. And had the U. S. Marshalls at Oxford been men selected by a Federal Judge from the "right" families, Oxford and Meredith would never have even made the front page. For Southerners, like "Down Easters" are a "breed apart". Request their assistance and they will gladly respond; send in troops looking for trouble, and trouble will be quickly encountered.

Sincerely



Misc.
Memorandum

TO : Mr. Marshall

DATE: June 20, 1963

FROM :  St. John Barrett

SJB:11h

SUBJECT:

I took a call this afternoon from Dr. John C. Muntone (Code 180, Ext. 5631), an assistant in Congressman Dent's office. He told me that the Select Subcommittee on Education of the House Committee on Education and Labor would commence hearings Wednesday, June 26, on the bill of Congressman Gill, H.R. 6938. The bill would amend the National Defense Education Act, the Vocational Education Acts, the Impact Area Acts, the Library Services Act, and the Moral Act to preclude federal contributions to schools practicing racial discrimination. The Subcommittee is inviting the Attorney General to testify and would like to know whether the Attorney General or his representative is willing to be the first witness. The Subcommittee is also asking that someone from HEW appear. The testimony may range beyond the scope of H.R. 6938 and relate to school desegregation and the Administration proposal generally.

I told Dr. Muntone that we would call him back. I did not point out to him that the Attorney General is expected to appear before Congressman Celler's committee on Wednesday, June 26.

Please let me know if I should call Dr. Muntone back.

Form No. 2-15
(4-2-68)

From

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Deputy Attorney General.....	
Solicitor General	
Executive Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Legal Counsel.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security.....	
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Administrative Assistant Attorney General.....	
Director, FBI.....	
Director, Bureau of Prisons.....	
Director, Office of Alien Property.....	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization...	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Special Assistant for Public Information	
Records Administration Office	

For the attention of _____

REMARKS:

June 12, 1963

Dear Woodrow:

Many thanks for your note of June 12th
and the editorial which you enclosed from the
Houston Chronicle. I appreciate your calling
this to my attention.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

~~ROBERT F. KENNEDY~~

Robert F. Kennedy

Mr. Woodrow Seals
United States Attorney
Houston 1, Texas

JEN/br

corres. to Mr. Marshall

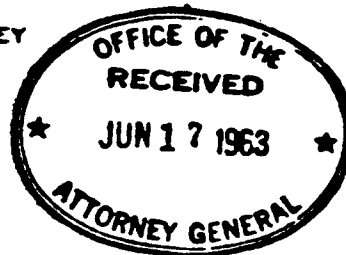
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DATE 6-12-63

JUN 12 11 05 AM '63

DEPT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED

WOODROW SEALS
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS

June 12, 1963



Dear Bob:

The enclosed editorial from the Houston Chronicle, Monday, June 10, 1963, is being sent to you simply because I think it deserves your attention.

I have marked a suggestion that the editorial makes.

The publisher of the Houston Chronicle is John T. Jones, nephew of the late Jesse Jones.

Sincerely yours,


WOODROW SEALS

Honorable Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney General of the United States
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

144-51-5-0
JUN 17 1963
CIV. RIGHTS DIV.
Gen. Inv. Sec.

Editorial Page

Has Kennedy overlooked weight of the law in racial compromise?

President Kennedy's new civil rights legislation is expected to go to Congress this week. As of now, its details are not known. Republican support is promised, provided the administration's program is not too sweeping. Southern senators are primed to filibuster, but will be hard put to make their delaying tactic effective.

Meanwhile, three states -- North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi -- simmer with racial tension that threatens momentarily to boil over into riots.

In the North as well as the South, immediate justice for the Negro runs headlong into deeply entrenched prejudice against him. Both extremes -- rabid integrationists who shout "Now" and equally rigid segregationists who reply "Never" -- have their built-in audiences. Constructive headway depends, however, on the bestirred and level-headed leadership of moderates who say neither.

Extremists are now headlining the news and dominating the national debate. Moderates, when pressed, make the significant community advances toward rectifying social injustices, but they capture too little attention.

President Kennedy has overlooked the effectiveness of moderates and their willingness to reshape community relations between the races, when given persuasive leadership.

In our national pilgrimage toward making this land more nearly a "home of the free" for all people, we are now slipping on treacherous ground. For we are in danger of confusing what is "news" with what is "truth."

Birmingham is not Houston, nor typical of the whole South and Southwest. The belligerent Black Muslims are as far removed from Martin Luther King as Islam is from Atlanta. Negro leaders who cry for total integration "now" and drag their claims out of the courts into mob street vio-

lence's realities as those whites who shout "never."

To attack the firm impress of moderates on an inherited, knotty human problem is to impoverish the law. For, all law moves slowly in a democratic society. And law is the Negro's best hope.

How to prevent the extremist minority from dominating the moderate majority in a country where the extremists tend to capture the headlines -- this is the problem.

It is a problem for the news media as well as for the President. Models of community concern by its fair-minded, intelligent and socially-conscientious leadership are what make the difference.

Here is where President Kennedy can give leadership and encouragement. Moderates have a conscience as well as a keen eye for business. And American community leaders still know how to do what is right.

They know that good law is good business and that racial inequities are bad for their home town.

President Kennedy needs to call out the best in this nation, among the broad-based majority of his fellow countrymen. Coercive legislation is premature and one-sided, tuned to the vocal chords of extremists, if he fails to exhaust the possibilities of persuasion.

It is in his province to lead the moderates and dominate the debate; to visit the South and enlist open discussion of the problem. It is his opportunity to tour Northern cities where hypocrisy about the Negro is more prevalent than in the South. Thus, it is his to supply direction to the quiet, uncommitted majority of people -- both North and South.

Faltering here, the extremists will assume command. For they make the news and the news is what now pre-

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WOOLLEY 6-2280

RADIO TV DIALOG

DETAILED BROADCAST LOG

SUBJECT:

DEFENSE
DIALOGUE

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

2233 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PRESIDENT SEES NAVAL EXERCISES, SLEEPS ON KITTY HAWK

JUNE 6, 1963:--PRESIDENT KENNEDY TODAY ON A WESTERN TRIP VISITED THE NAVY, WATCHED EXTENSIVE NAVAL EXERCISES INCLUDING THE FIRING OF MISSILES, AND SPENT THE NIGHT ABOARD THE CARRIER KITTY HAWK.

VENEZUELAN COMMUNIST TERRORISTS RAIDED AND BURNED AN AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION IN CARACAS, STRIPPING AMERICAN OFFICERS AND CAUSING SOME \$20,000 IN DAMAGE. THE U. S. DOES NOT PLAN TO PROTEST. THE VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT IS PRESSING A SEARCH FOR THE PERPETRATORS.

RAY HENLE, DISCUSSING THE TUNA BOAT INCIDENTS WITH ECUADOR, WAS CRITICAL OF THE U. S. POLICY OF "HANDS OFF, DO NOTHING, DON'T OFFEND." CHET HUNTLEY CHARACTERIZED THE U. S. REACTION AS "MILD, IF NOT TIMID."

THE NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY PROBING THE THRESHER TRAGEDY PLANS TO FINISH ITS WORK TOMORROW. THE COURT'S FINDINGS WILL BE REVIEWED BY ATLANTIC FLEET COMMANDER H. A. SMITH, THEN SENT TO NAVY SECRETARY KORTZ.

SAM DONALDSON, IN AN INTERESTING COMMENTARY, DISCUSSED THE CURRENT DIALOGUE ABOUT SECRETARY McNAMARA AND CIVILIAN VS. MILITARY CONTROL, CONCLUDED THAT THE MILITARY MAN'S VIEWS WILL ALWAYS BE REQUIRED, BUT THAT DEFENSE IS TOO IMPORTANT TO LIMIT ADVICE TO A SINGLE SOURCE.

6-6-63

8:00 A.M.:--WORLD NEWS ROUNDUP, NBC NETWORK:

PRESIDENT KENNEDY TO GO ON BOARD CARRIER KITTY HAWK TODAY AT SAN DIEGO TO WATCH NAVAL EXERCISES OFF CALIFORNIA COAST AND REMAIN ON BOARD OVERNIGHT...

11:00 A.M.:--NBC NEWS, NBC NETWORK:

PRO-COMMUNISTS IN CARACAS MADE GOOD ON PROMISE TO DESTROY U. S. MILITARY MISSION THERE...BROKE IN AND SET BUILDING A FIRE...

12 NOON:--CBS NEWS, CBS NETWORK:

IN VENEZUELA, CASTROITE TERRORISTS RAIDED U. S. MILITARY MISSION AT CARACAS, FORCED OCCUPANTS TO STRIP, SET FIRE TO THE BUILDING AND FLED...

1:00 P.M.:--PAUL HARVEY, ABC NETWORK:

FIRED A MINUTEMAN FROM UNDERGROUND AT CANAVERAL LAST NIGHT WITH PRESIDENT OF INDIA WATCHING...5,000 MILES TO TARGET...WE ARE ADDING TO MINUTEMAN ARSENAL AT RATE OF ONE A DAY.

IN CARACAS, VENEZUELA, WHILE YOU SLEPT, U. S. SOLDIERS WERE HUMILIATED BY CASTRO AGENTS...SIX AMERICAN GUARDS AT OUR MILITARY MISSION THERE WERE STRIPPED OF CLOTHING, UNIFORMS AND GUNS STOLEN, AMERICAN FLAG BURNED, AND BUILDING SET ON FIRE...

NOT ONE PENNY OF NEW MILITARY CONSTRUCTION BILL AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS GOES TO WEST VIRGINIA, THOUGH THEY HAVE THE HIGHEST

(MORE)

6-6-63

(PAUL HARVEY -- CONTINUED)

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE NATION AND HAVE MORE THAN ENOUGH OF COAL AND OIL AND WATER AND GAS...REP. STAGGERS HAS PROTESTED... DEMANDED TO KNOW IF HIS STATE IS BEING PENALIZED NOW BECAUSE THAT STATE'S PRIMARY STARTED BANDWAGON FOR JFK...CHAIRMAN VINSON SAYS WEST VIRGINIA WILL GET CONSIDERATION NEXT YEAR...

6:00 P.M.:--NBC NEWS, NBC NETWORK:

THE U. S. CARIBBEAN COMMAND HAS BEEN UPGRADED IN A MOVE BY THE PENTAGON TO SHOW HOW SERIOUS IT FEELS THE COMMUNIST THREAT IS IN THAT AREA. LT. GEN. ANDREW P. O'MEARA, CHIEF OF THE CARIBBEAN COMMAND, HAS BEEN NAMED A FULL GENERAL, WILL NOT BE CALLED THE U. S. SOUTHERN COMMAND.

6:00 P.M.:--PAUL HARVEY, ABC NETWORK:

PRESIDENT KENNEDY SLEEPS TONIGHT ABOARD THE CARRIER KITTY HAWK OFF SAN DIEGO...

THE PENTAGON GOT A PHONE CALL...WOMAN'S VOICE SAID SHE WANTED TO WARN OF IMMEDIATE ATTACK...SAID OUR PENTAGON WOULD BE THE FIRST TARGET. THE INFORMATION OFFICER ON DUTY ASKED HER NAME AND SHE SAID SHE COULDN'T GIVE IT BECAUSE IT HAD BEEN CHANGED--SINCE HER DEATH...SHE SAID SEVERAL OF US FROM THE OTHER SIDE HAVE BEEN TRYING TO GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU TO WARN YOU. TELEPHONE COMPANY SAID THE CALL CAME FROM A PAY PHONE IN SAN JOSE, CALIF.

6-6-63

6:15 P.M.:--BRYSON RASH, WRC RADIO:

EVERYBODY KNOWS THAT THREE NEGROES ARE GOING TO BE ENROLLED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA...AN OVERWHELMING FEDERAL FORCE, PRESUMABLY TROOPS, WILL BE BROUGHT IN IF NECESSARY...SO SAID A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

THE U. S. DOES NOT PLAN TO MAKE ANY PROTEST TO VENEZUELA ABOUT THE TERRORIST ATTACK ON THE U. S. MILITARY MISSION AT CARACAS LAST NIGHT...U. S. CONFIDENT VENEZUELAN GOVT. TAKING ALL STEPS POSSIBLE TO PREVENT RECURRENCE OF RAIDS OF THIS SORT...

6:30 P.M.:--EVENING REPORT, ABC-TV NETWORK:

VENEZUELA PRESSING ALLOUT SEARCH FOR PRO-CASTRO TERRORISTS WHO RAIDED AND BURNED U. S. MILITARY MISSION LAST NIGHT...

SPACE CHIEF WEBB MAKES IT CLEAR THERE WON'T BE ANOTHER FLIGHT OF PROJECT MERCURY...FEELS NASA NEEDS ALL OF ITS PEOPLE TO SPEED GEMINI AND APOLLO MOON FLIGHTS...

AGREEMENT MAY HAVE BEEN REACHED ON HOT LINE BETWEEN MOSCOW AND WASHINGTON...IT WOULD BE A TELETYPE HOOKUP DESIGNED TO LESSEN THE RISK OF NUCLEAR WAR BY ACCIDENT OR MISCALCULATION.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY WHICH HAS BEEN INVESTIGATING THE LOSS OF THE NUCLEAR SUBMARINE THRESHER IS EXPECTED TO WIND UP ITS SESSIONS TOMORROW AFTER HEARING MORE THAN 100 WITNESSES...THE FINDINGS WILL BE REVIEWED AND SENT TO NAVY SECRETARY KORTH.

6-6-63

6:30 P.M.:--NEWSNIGHT, WTOP-TV:

THE NAVY COURT OF INQUIRY LOOKING INTO THE LOSS OF THE SUB THRESHER EXPECTS TO END ITS WORK TOMORROW...THE COURT'S FINDINGS WILL BE SENT LATER TO THE COMMANDER OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, ADMIRAL H. A. SMITH, NORFOLK, VA. THEN SMITH WILL TURN IN A REPORT TO NAVY SECRETARY KORTH. THE COURT HAS HEARD MORE THAN 100 WITNESSES.

...ALL BUT OBSCURED IN THE FLOW OF TODAY'S NEWS IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DATES IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY... NINETEEN YEARS AGO TODAY ALLIED ARMIES STORMED ASHORE IN FRANCE TO CRUSH THE NAZI WAR MACHINE...(FILM CLIPS) THERE IS LITTLE LEFT ON THE BEACHES OF NORMANDY TODAY TO REMIND ONE OF THE TERRIBLE FIGHTING THAT TOOK PLACE, BUT ABOUT THE BEACHES ARE MARKERS DESIGNATING THE GRAVES OF MORE THAN 9,000 AMERICANS WHO DID NOT COME BACK...THE FIRST WAVE TO ASSAULT THE BEACHES ON THIS DAY 19 YEARS AGO CAME FROM THE FIRST AND TWENTY-NINTH U. S. INFANTRY DIVISIONS. SEVERAL HOURS BEFORE, PARATROOPS FROM THE 82ND AND 101ST AIRBORNE DIVISION AND SPECIAL UNITS WERE DROPPED BEHIND ENEMY LINES...ONE OF THESE WAS COL. WALTER WINTON OF THE 82ND HQ COMPANY, WHO LANDED BY GLIDER...HE IS NOW DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MANPOWER AND IS STATIONED AT THE PENTAGON...(FILM CLIP INTERVIEW WITH COL. WINTON WHO COMMENTED ON THE INVASION EVENTS).

WALTER CRONKITE, CBS-TV NETWORK:

SOME CRITICS OF THE ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS PROGRAM COULD CITE THE LATEST INCIDENT IN CARACAS WHERE EMBARRASSED AUTHORITIES TODAY
(MORE)

6-6-63

(NEWSNIGHT -- CONTINUED)

HUNTED THE PRO-CASTRO TERRORISTS WHO RAIDED AND BURNED THE U. S. MILITARY MISSION, CAUSING \$20,000 IN DAMAGE...

6:40 P.M.:--TODAY'S BUSINESS, WRC RADIO:

THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY'S AEROSPACE AND DEFENSE PRODUCTS DIVISION HAS OPENED NEW FACILITIES AT ALEXANDRIA, OHIO. THE OHIO PLANT WILL CONCENTRATE ON MASS PRODUCTION OF INSULATORS FOR MISSILE ROCKET MOTOR CASES...

6:45 P.M.:--THREE STAR EXTRA, KRC NETWORK:

EDWARD TOMLINSON: VENEZUELAN GOVERNMENT ENGAGED IN MANHUNT FOR TERRORISTS WHO RAIDED U. S. MILITARY MISSION IN CARACAS, AND STRIPPED AMERICAN ARMY OFFICERS AND OTHER PERSONNEL OF THEIR UNIFORMS...THIS FOLLOWED CASTRO VISIT TO RED RUSSIA...SOME LATIN AMERICAN DIPLOMATS ARE CONVINCED THAT CASTRO AND KHRUSHCHEV HAVE PLANNED AN ALLOUT ONSLAUGHT TO TAKE OVER VENEZUELA AND OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS...

RAY HENLE: NOW THE PERIOD OF HUMILIATING UNCLE SAM HAS BEGUN. ECUADORIANS SEIZED OUR TUNA FISHING BOATS AND THUMB NOSES AT OUR PROTEST AND WE GIVE IN AND TELL THE FISHERMEN TO PAY THEIR FINES. NOW CASTRO-BASED AGENTS INVADE OUR MILITARY MISSION IN CARACAS, ORDER OUR MILITARY MEN, INCLUDING TWO ELDERLY, TO REMOVE THEIR UNIFORMS...SURELY THESE INDIGNITIES WILL INCREASE SO LONG AS WE FOLLOW OUR CURRENT POLICY OF HANDS OFF AND DO NOTHING AND DON'T OFFER.

6-6-63

6:45 P.M.:--TODAY IN CONGRESS, WHAT RADIO:

JOSEPH McCaffery: NEW SECRETARY CELIBREZZE TOLD A JOINT ATOMIC SUBCOMMITTEE NO NEED FOR PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST RADIOACTIVITY...AT CONGRESSMAN HERBERT'S FALLOUT SHELTER HEARINGS, DR. HAROLD LUETH CONTENDED THAT SHELTERS COULD SAVE THE LIVES OF MILLIONS OF AMERICANS NOT IN DIRECT BLAST AREAS. ANOTHER WITNESS, AMVET NATIONAL COMMANDER DON SPAGNOLO AGREED WITH DR. LUETH. REP. BRAY (ON TAPE RECORDING) COMMENTS THAT AMERICAN PEOPLE DO NOT APPEAR TO BE INTERESTED IN FALLOUT SHELTERS, BUT A MODEST GROUP OF FALLOUT SHELTERS WOULD HELP IN THE MATTER OF FALLOUT BUT NOT BLAST OR SHOCK...IN THE TESTIMONY HEARD SO FAR, SEES CONSIDERABLE MERIT IN SUCH A PROGRAM...GUESS IS THE COMMITTEE PROBABLY WILL MAKE AN AUTHORIZATION, NOT APPROPRIATION, OF GOVT. ASSISTANCE IN EXISTING NATURAL SHELTERS...

SENATE CONFIRMED BROCKWAY McMILLAN TO BE UNDERSECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE.

6:45 P.M.:--HUNTLEY-BRINKLEY REPORT, NBC-TV NETWORK:

PRESIDENT KENNEDY, ON TRIP WEST, WENT OUT TO VISIT THE NAVY AND SPEND THE NIGHT ON BOARD AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER...THERE WERE SOME PICKETS THERE, CARRYING SIGNS, SOME ABOUT RACIAL TROUBLES, AND SOME DEMANDING THAT SOMETHING BE DONE ABOUT CALIFORNIA'S TUNA FISHING BOATS. SEVERAL OF THEM WERE SEIZED, HIGH-HANDEDLY BY THE ECUADORIAN NAVY, TAKEN ASHORE AND FINED, AND THE U. S. GOVERNMENT'S REACTION HAS BEEN MILD, IF NOT TIMID. (MORE)

6-6-63

(HUNTLEY-BRINKLEY REPORT -- CONTINUED)

A KEY SCIENTIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO QUIT TODAY, SAYING THE UNIVERSITY HAS SHOWN A RELUCTANCE TO ENCOURAGE RESEARCH RELATING TO MILITARY SCIENCE...HE IS LUCIEN BIBBERMAN, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE SCHOOL'S LABORATORIES OF APPLIED SCIENCES.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY LOOKING INTO THE SINKING OF THE SUBMARINE THRESHER IS EXPECTED TO WIND UP ITS BUSINESS TOMORROW AND TURN ITS FINDINGS OVER TO HIGHER NAVY AUTHORITIES.

7:00 P.M.:--NBC NEWS, NBC NETWORK:

U. S. UPGRADED ITS CARIBBEAN COMMAND AND GAVE IT A NEW NAME, THE U. S. SOUTHERN COMMAND. COMMANDING GENERAL A. P. O'NEARA GOT A FOURTH STAR...GENERAL MAXWELL TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS, SAYS THE CHANGE MEANS INCREASED EMPHASIS ON COUNTERING COMMUNIST MILITANCY IN THE HEMISPHERE.

7:15:--CAPITOL HILL, WMAL-TV:

REMINDER BY JOSEPH McCAFFERY THAT TODAY IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF D-DAY, THE NORMANDY INVASION.

10:00 P.M.:--NBC NEWS, NBC NETWORK:

RICHARD MARKNESS: TONIGHT PRESIDENT KENNEDY IS AT SEA ON THE PACIFIC. REPORT BY SANDER VANOGUR ABOARD THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER KITTY HAWK: PRESIDENT KENNEDY NOW PERFORMING ONE OF HIS DUTIES AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, WHICH HE ENJOYS BEST...CRUISING OFF (MORE)

6-6-63

NBC NEWS -- (CONTINUED)

THE CALIFORNIA COAST AFTER WATCHING AN EXTENSIVE NAVAL EXERCISE WHICH FEATURED THE USE OF MISSILES FIRED FROM AIRCRAFT AND SHIPS. THE NAVY WAS ON THE SPOT TODAY FOR AT THE WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE YESTERDAY, ITS TALOS MISSILE WAS THE ONLY SERVICE MISSILE WHICH FAILED TO HIT ITS TARGET. TODAY HOWEVER ALL NAVAL MISSILES HIT THEIR TARGETS, ABOVE AND BELOW IN ANTI-SUBMARINE FIRING. FOR WHEN THE FIRST MISSILE HIT WAS ANNOUNCED, THE PRESIDENT TURNED TO HIS NAVAL AIDE, CAPTAIN TAZEVELL SHEPARD, AND GAVE HIM A BIG GRIN, WHICH INDICATED TO SHEPARD THAT BOTH HE AND THE NAVY WERE NOW VINDICATED AND OFF THE PRESIDENTIAL HOOK.

11:00 P.M.:--RICHARD HARKNESS, WRC-TV:

TONIGHT PRESIDENT KENNEDY IS ABOARD THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER KITTY HAWK CRUISING OFF CALIFORNIA...HE ARRIVED THIS AFTERNOON TO WATCH NAVAL MANEUVERS...TOMORROW HE WILL WITNESS A MISSILE DEMONSTRATION AT POINT MUGU.

AND THE NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY, INVESTIGATING THE SUBMARINE THRESHER TRAGEDY, PLANS TO FINISH ITS SESSIONS TOMORROW. ITS FINDINGS WILL THEN GO TO A HIGHER NAVAL AUTHORITY.

ALMOST EVERYTHING IS INSTANT THESE DAYS, BUT HERE IS A NEW ONE -- AN INSTANT ROAD. IT'S A BRITISH INVENTION -- BRITISH COMMANDOS HIT THE BEACH IN A WAR MANEUVER, AND A LANDING SHIP LOADED WITH TANKS AND TRUCKS GOES ON THE BEACH, BUT FIRST, A NEW STYLE MILITARY VEHICLE LAYING FIVE YARDS OF ALUMINUM ROADWAY A SECOND...(FILM CLIPS)

6-6-63

11:12 P.M.:--SECOND LOOK, WTOP-TV:

SAM DONALDSON: IN SEARCHING THROUGH THE CURRENT CHARGES BEING LEVELLED AT DEFENSE SECRETARY McNAMARA, ONE CONSTANTLY SEARCHES FOR THE ONE ACCUSATION THAT IS IMPORTANT -- NAMELY, THAT THE DEFENSE OF THE U. S. IS SUFFERING UNDER HIS ADMINISTRATION... FORTUNATELY, THIS CHARGE IS MISSING...CONCEDED THAT WE ARE GETTING MORE DEFENSE FOR OUR MONEY...

McNAMARA ACCUSED OF RUNNING PENTAGON AS IF HE WERE A CZAR AND THAT HE IGNORES ADVICE OF SERVICE CHIEFS...YESTERDAY, GENERAL MAXWELL TAYLOR, CHAIRMAN OF JOINT CHIEFS, TOLD WEST POINTERS THAT THE MILITARY MAN MUST BE WILLING TO HAVE HIS JUDGMENT CHALLENGED, BUT IF, AS TAYLOR INDICATED, McNAMARA HAS CONSULTED THE MILITARY, WHY HAS THEIR ADVICE BEEN IGNORED? IT IS BECAUSE MANY MILITARY MEN STILL SPEAK WITH THE PAROCHIAL VIEWPOINT OF ONE SERVICE, AND THE REALIZATION IS COMING TO US THAT WE MUST HAVE A UNIFIED DEFENSE PLAN...

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER WILL HAVE TO DO THE FIGHTING, IF THERE IS ANY, AS HE HAS DONE SO ABLY IN THE PAST. HIS EXPERIENCE AND JUDGMENT WILL ALWAYS BE REQUIRED IN DEFENSE MATTERS, BUT THERE IS NO SINGLE SOURCE OF ADVICE IN SOMETHING AS IMPORTANT AS THE DEFENSE OF THIS COUNTRY.

Misc.

Radio Reports, Inc.

3333 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON 2, D. C.

Telephone: WOodley 6-6300

June 14, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Constitution Ave. and 10th Street, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

We would like to propose, as a service to your office, a daily newsletter which would digest and present in summary form all material heard on the subject of civil rights, on radio and television news and comment programs of the network outlet stations in Washington, D. C.

We are at present producing such a daily newsletter on the subject of defense. A sample copy is enclosed. Note that the front page contains an analysis of the day's programming, while the succeeding pages are a detailed log arranged in chronological order.

If you are interested in such a service and if you believe it could be helpful to you in your work, I would be very glad to discuss it with you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,



R. E. Williamson, Mgr.
Washington Office
RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

New York • New England • Washington • Philadelphia • Los Angeles • San Francisco • Chicago • Detroit

— Names (info. length)

— Owen

~~Frank~~

Shirley

LoVene

Myron Thomas

H. B. Lord

— Fred Schulte

~~Esther~~

McGrath

Orlene

~~Joseph~~ Mrs. Hanson

Ray Witzgo

Jubilee Blair

Ellen Wolfe

— More

Miss.

Cleopatra tickets - 2 each

✓ Dave Norman

✓ ~~James~~ Charlie Charukes

✓ Shirley Jones

✓ Verne Williams

✓ Virginia Thomas

✓ Hattie Ballard

✓ Frank Schwelb

✓ Maureen McGrath

✓ Arlene Hudson

✓ Leola Hessom

✓ Kay Werdegaz

✓ Isabelle Blair

✓ Edna Wolfe

Burton Danziger
~~Alan Mares~~ we she. out of town.

✓ Elizabeth Hoffman

Misc.

21 June 1963

**MEMORANDUM TO MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE
OF GENERAL COUNSEL**

Subj: Applicant referral plan

The Federal Bar Association Committee on Placement plans to announce an applicant referral plan through the medium of the Federal Bar News. The enclosed copy of the news release is self-explanatory.

It is hoped that this procedure will afford a useful service to each Agency General Counsel in bringing to his attention the availability of applicants for lawyer positions.

Any comments or questions which you may have will be welcomed.

John A. McIntire
JOHN A. MCINTIRE

LAWYER PLACEMENT

Y.B.A. Applicant referral plan.

The Council on Government Lawyers commends and endorses the sustained activities of the Young Lawyers Group in the field of recruitment and placement assistance and recommends that this work of the Young Lawyers be encouraged and assisted in every way. As a specific assistance to this project, the Council announces that its action Committee on Placement will undertake the following applicant referral services:

1. Applicants for legal positions with the Federal Government from members of the bar will be accepted by the Committee.
2. Such applications shall be furnished in resume form with at least 20 copies and should be limited to one page if possible and cover -
 - (a) personal information - name - age - address - telephone - present position,
 - (b) date or dates of admission to the bar,
 - (c) general and professional education, showing degrees held and honors conferred,
 - (d) professional experience, and
 - (e) particular type of work acceptable and any geographical, salary, or other limitations on availability.
3. After screening the resume on its face to determine only the kind, location, and grade level of work sought, the Committee will distribute the copies to the chief legal officers or their designees of the Federal Government agencies presumed to have an interest.

4. After pre form acknowledgement of receipt of the applications the FBA Committee will not normally conduct further correspondence with the applicants. Any General Counsel interested will communicate directly with the applicant.
5. Applicants may submit resumes to the Federal Bar Office or to -

John A. McIntire
Office of the Navy Judge Advocate General
2K346, Pentagon Bldg.
Washington 25, D. C.

The limited and informal efforts of the FBA Placement Committee to date have been accorded an encouraging reception. The announced procedure will offer this service generally in the interests of the individuals, the Government agencies, the profession, and the public.

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

RUNDY SMITH

47

UNCLASSIFIED

Control: 14235

Rec'd: June 18, 1963

5:51 a.m.

CHIEF
DUNCEMAN
DUNGAN
FIELDMAN
FORESTAL
HILSON
JOHNSON
KATZEN
MALONE
KEEN
KOMER
PARTOTT
SAUNDERS
SMITH
WILNER

Action

AF

Info

FROM: Bangui

SS

TO: Secretary of State

G

SP

NO: 166, June 17

L

PRIORITY

H

EUR

ACTION DEPARTMENT 166; INFORMATION PARIS PRIORITY 43

TO

P

**Bangui press today carries following text message President
Dacko to President Kennedy:**

USIA

NSC

QUOTE

INR

CIA

NSA

OSD

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

RMR

**People CAR Government and I following closely with great
interest laudable efforts being put forth by Your Excellency
for elimination racial segregation. This battle which has
compelled admiration entire world is particularly appreciated
by CAR. I have honor address Your Excellency fervent wishes
for triumph your integrationist policy and complete success
this exalted and difficult mission. Request Your Excellency
accept sentiments sympathy, highest esteem my entire country.**

UNQUOTE

BRENNAN

LM

UNCLASSIFIED

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PROHIBITED UNLESS "UNCLASSIFIED"**

June 20, 1963

Muse

To: The Attorney General

From: Bill vanden Heuvel

Re: Meeting leaders of the New York Bar

In a conversation last week with Bill Geoghegan, we discussed the possibility of encouraging the Bar to play a more constructive role in the civil rights crisis. Further discussions lead me to believe that a private, off-the-record meeting between you and 20-30 leaders of the New York Bar could be effective and helpful.

There is no Wall Street law firm that has a negro law associate, much less a negro partner. Few of the large firms have negro employees at any level other than messenger. A breakthrough in the legal, financial and insurance worlds of Wall Street would be significant, at least as the New York City employment situation is affected. There is a disposition among Wall Street leaders to cooperate in this crisis. For example, Golden Sachs hired its first negro employee (an assistant librarian) yesterday. This was a deliberate effort to indicate an urgent appreciation of the President's speech.

The problems of negro employment could be discussed in such a conference. The occasion could also provide an opportunity for an exchange of views concerning the legal aspects of the civil rights struggle. Many of these lawyers may have effective pressure points in Congress to help promote support of the legislation which the President may present. In any event, the leaders of the New York Bar have interests and influence beyond the city itself. My impression is that they would be honored to have the Attorney General raise these questions of national significance and, in turn, they would render you strong support.